MR. BEECHER'S BUSY LIFE.

A LONG, ACTIVE AND USEFUL CAREER. MIS ANCESTRY, TRAINING, MINISTERIAL CAREER AND PUBLIC SERVICES-AUTHOR, LECTURER, EDITOR AND PASTOR.

For details of Mr. Beccher's illness see first page. Henry Ward Beecher, the eighth child of Lyman and Roxana Foote Beecher, was born in Litchfield, Conn. June 24, 1813. The exuberant vitality and perfect bealth which characterized Mr. Reecher were derived from a long line of New-England ancestors, nearly ali of whom were remarkable for physical prowess or intellectual acumen. In 1638 the most opulent colony of any that had arrived in New-England came to Boston, headed by John Davenport, a promisent London elergyman, with Theophilus Eaton, formerly Ambassador to Denmark and afterward Deputy Governor of India. In this colony was Hannah Beecher, a widow whose husband had died just before sairing, with her son John. She was a midwife, and was urged to come by a promise of her husband's share in the town lot. On account of the Antinomian controversy, which originated with Mrs. Anne Hatchinson, and some other troubles it was decided to leave Boston and found an independent colony. This was done at Quinniplae, now New-Haven, Conn., the site being chosen by reason of its good harbor Under a spreading oak tree growing on Hannah Reecher's land, John Davesport preached the first sermon heard in New-Hayen, April 15, 1638. John Beecher's son Joseph married a Pomeroy, and was noted for his wonderful strength, which he proved to admiring triends by litting a barrel of eider and drinking from the bunghole. Nathaniel Beecher, the son of Joseph, was a brawny six-tooter also able to lift a barrel of cider. He was a blacksmith and his anvil stood upon the stump of the old oak tree under which Davenport treached the first sermon. He married Sarah Sperry, an exceedingly pious woman of Welsh descent. Nathaniel Beecher's son David, although not so tall as his tather, resembled him in being a blacksmith and in his ability to litt and carry barrels of cider. He was considered one of the best read men in New-England, being particuarly well versed in astronomy, geography and history. He was constantly interested in politics and counted Roger Sherman among his triends. For the time he was regarded as wealthy. Constantly studying and arguing with the college students and representatives to the Legislature who boarded at his house, he is represented as having been equally fond of humor and harmless jokes. He was five times married. His third wife, Esther Lyman, was of Scotch descent, and was noted for her joyous and hopeful temperament as well as her strong mind and excellent character. She was the mother of Lyman Beecher, Henry Ward Beecher's father, who was born October 12, 1775. Of the died in intancy. As the mother of Lyman Beecher died two days after his birth, he was taken to the house of his uncle Lot Benton, in North Guilford, where his early years were passed. By the aid of his uncle, who afterward made him his heir. Lyman Beecher prepared for college at Guilford, New-Haven and West Baven, and was graduated from Yale in 1797. He afterward studied theology under President Dwight. In 1798 he was ordained paster of a churci at East Hampton, L. I., where he remained

In 1826, when the spread of Unitarianism was causing many defections from the sucient Puritan faith, Beccher was chosen as the champion of Orthodoxy and installed over the Hanover Street Church in Bosflere his preaching resulted in a revival of the spirit and increase in the number of evan elical Christians. In 1832 he took charge of the Lane Theological Sominary at Cincinnati, remaining ten years, and then returned to Boston, where he lived until 1856, when he removed to Brooklyn. Here his death occurred January 10, 18 63. His fame as a theologian, orator, writer and leader in great moral movements, such as the temperance and anti-slavery causes, is well known. He was three times married and was the tother of thirteen children-among them Catherine, who was prominent in temale education; Edward Beacher, writer, teacher and pastor; and Harriet Beecher Stowe, author.

twelve years, semoving in 1810 to the care of the first

church in Litchfield, Conn., where he preached for

sixteen years.

EARLY DAYS.

Henry Ward Beecher was one of the three youngest of the thirteen children. His mother died when be was three years old, and Harriet Porter, Dr. Beecher's second wife, is represented to have been a lady of such dignity that her influence was somewhat depressing dignity that her influence was somewhat depressing upon children tall of animal spirits and vigor. Toys and holidays were unknown. The lite of the minister's children was characterized by an almost Spartan eimplicity, which, with the winds and snows of the mountain town, developed ruggedness, energy and seit-reliance. In Henry these traits were especially strong. The nine-year-old no, yowed to go through an unusually seres winter whom the wearing an overcoat, and Tae nine-year-old do. was to be ally severe winter without wearing an overcoat, and when a drouth came in the dead of winter he harnessed the horse to a sled and started oft, three miles over bleak hills, to ill a barrel with water. The first steps in his education were taken at a W dow Kilbourne's, where he was perched upon a bench for several idie hours daily, only called upon twice each day to say his letters. When these were learned he was graduated to a little unpainted district school house, near the patsonage, where he was exercised in reading the Bible and "The Columbian Orator," in elementary arithmetic and handwriting.

near the paisonage, where he was exercised in reading the Bible and "The Columbian Orator," in elementary arithmetic and handwriting.

At ten he was a strong, overgrown boy, obedient, used to hard work and habituated, too, to hear the great questions of Calviniam daily discusse in his home and to argue upon the m himself. He was a poor writer and worse speller, speaking indistinctly, and basiful to the verge of stupidity. At this time he entered a private school in Bethlehem, under the charge of the Rev. Dr. Langdon, and there showed the strength of his orinions by victoriously detending the Bible in a debate with a schoolmate who argued from Paine's "Age of Reason." All of Mr. Beceber's boyhood, as well as his later life, was characterized by an intense love of nature and a fondness arrount ug almost to a passion for being out of doors. At Bethlehem he spent hours wandering about the old orelards or in the deep woods. The melanchory which formed the deeper side of the boy's nature was often burned out of sight by an equality natural, constantly eftervecing spirit of inn. When, after an unprofitable year at Bethlehem, he was transferred to his sister's school for young ladies at Harttord, he quickly gained the reputation of being "an inveterate joker and an indifferent scholar."

At the age of twelve his father removed to Boston

for young lance reputation of being 'an inveterate jover and different scholar."

At the age of twelve his father removed to Boston and Henry entered the Boston Latin school. But a year of dry study made him moody and nervous and lestless. At his father's suggestion, he began to reaching raphica, the lives of travellers, sullors and commanders. Carried away by their deeds of daring and enterprise, he wrote to a brother his resolve to go to enterprise, he wrote to a brother his resolve to go to the property of the state enterprise, he wrote to a brother his resolve to go to see, with or without his tather's permission. Dr. Beecher read this letter and shrewdly hamoring his son's expressed desire "to be a midshipman and afterward a commander," reminded him that training in mathematics and navigation was essential and promised to send him to Mount Pleasant in Amherst for his preparatory studies. But when the next week came and steary started for Mount Pleasant, Dr. Beecher said wisely to another member of the family: "I shall have that boy in the ministry yet." At this school the boy was put through a systematic course of elecution by Professor John E. Lovel, which developed his voice and taught him the use of gestures and the proper management of his body. Mr. Beecher always considered that the removal of his instural disabilities, without which he could have attained no success as a speaker, was due entirely to Professor Jovell. RESOLVING TO ENTER THE MINISTRY.

A religious revival took place at the school in the sourse of Henry's first year, which crystallized into more definite form his keen sensibilities and vague purposes. At his father's request he went to Boston and there united with the Hanover Street Church Dr. Beecher was a man exceptionally enthusiastic in his professions, and with him the natural result of nry's conversion was that the ministry should be adopted as the young man's lite work. For two years Mount Pleasant and in 1830 he curered the Freshman slass at Amhorst, at his father's wish, although the advanced state of his studies would have entitled him to enter as a Sophomore. This gave him much leisure time during the first year which was employed in the study of orator, and rhetoric and in reading.

In his Sophomore year he was considered the first writer and debater in his class and was appointed president of the Athenian Society, although his neglect of the classics and mathematics forbade his attalaing high college nonors. In this same year another revival occurred and this marks the real starting point of his religious life.

In the last two years in college Henry taught district schools, beginning his tibrary with the money obtained, more Henry devoted himself to classical studies at

In the last two years in college Henry taught district schools, beginning his tibrary with the money obtained, preached and spoke regularly in relig ous meetings, lectured on temperance and, as the auti slavery agita-tion was just beginning, took his position boildy as an Aboliticated.

Having been graduated in 1834, he began the study of theology under his father at Lane Seminary, Cincin-nati. Here he was thrown into a life tail of excitement, activity and convroversy. Cincinnati removed from slave territory only by the width of the Ohio River, was convulsed with the contest between the alayeholders and abolitionis's. Steamboats, the decks which were covered with chained gangs of slaves, passed daily by the wharves, while the control was where it passed between slave and free territory was ed daily by the wharves, while the Unio River faed with the beadquarters of Abolitionist societies

beut on alding slaves to escape. The air was electrical with excitement and the young man , thrilling at the prospect of the coming fight, felt his ardor redoublen before the obstacles and opposition that confronted all Abolitionists. In 1836 be appeared first publicly as the champion of the auti-slavery cause. The uterances of "The Philanthropist," an anti-slavery paper in Cincinnati, edited by James O. Birney, a slaveholder who had emancipated his slaves, became offensive to the strong pro-slavery element. A riot broke out and for a week Cincinnati was overrun by a mob-headed by Kentucky slaveholders. Young Beecher asked to be sworn in as one of the special policemen. and armed with a pistol patrolled the streets. At this time, in the absence of Mr. Brainard, he was for a few months occupying the editorial chair in the office of "The Cincinnati Journal," the organ of the New School Presbyterian Church, and his indignation over

months occapying the editorial chair in the office of a The Cincinnati Journal," the organ of the New School Presbyterian Church, and his indignation over the Birney riot tound vent in some pungent editorials, which produced a marked effect.

In 1837 Mr. Beccher, concluded his theological studies. He married Mrs. E. W. Bullard, and, taking the first offer made him, settled over a Presbyterian church is Lawrenceburg, a little town on the Ohio not far from Cincinnati. Here he preached for two years in a small church, performing all the duties of sexton—sweeping the house, making the fires, and doing everything, as he said, "but coming to hear myseli preach—that they had to do." A larger field of usefulness was opened in 1839 by a call te Indianapolis, then a town of about 2,500 inhabitants. Here he lived and labored for eight years, and here his influence as a speaker, writer and thinker becam to make itself strongly, feit. His new style of preaching crowded his church and began to spread his tame abroad. In the third year of his ministry a great revival began which spread thronginout the State. A member of his church wrote of him: "It is not improper, however, to speak of the pastor in that revival as he is remembered by some of the congregation, plunging through the wet streets, his trousers stuffed in his middly boot legs, entrest, uniting, swift; with a merry heart, a glowing face and a helpful w.rd for every one; the whole day preaching Christ to the people where he could find them, and at night preaching still where the people could find hum." The growth in his church that sprang from this revival continued throughout his pastorate.

There was then a feeling in the Church almost throughout the country, which was especially strong in Indianapolia, against discussions on elavery from the pulpit. Some of Mr. Beecher's most prominent parishioners were bitterly opposed to the ablieve parabolish processes of the herrors of American shavery and a scathing denunication of the whole day from thirteen of large his po

CALLED TO PLYMOUTH CHURCH

In 1846 a lot of land on Cranberry-st., Brooklyn which had been occupied since 1823 by the First Presbyterian Church, was purchased by John T. Howard with the idea of establishing a Congregational Church. On May 8, 1847, David Hale, of New-York, Ira Payne, John T. Howard, Charles Rowland, David Griffin and Henry C. Bowen met at the house of the latter, resolved themselves into an association of trustees of the new church and decided to begin nolding services at once. In the tollowing week Mr. Beecher came to New-York to speak at the anniversary of the American Home Missionary Society, and he was invited by the trustees to preach at the opening service of Plymouth Church. This he did to an immense audience on May 16. On Jone 14 the trustees sent him a letter asking him to accept the pastorate of the new church. The health of his family and the calls of a wider field of useful ess impelled him on August 19 to accept. An amusing theological ex-August 19 to accept. An amusing theological examination preceded his installation. "Do you believe in the Perseverance of the Saints!" asked Dr. Humphrey. "I was brought up to believe that doctrine, replied Mr. Beccher, "and I did believe it till I went out West and saw now Eastern Christians lived when they went out there. I confess since then I have had my doubts." But Mr. Beccher passed through the ordeal, and on October 10, 1847, he entered upon the dutier, continued through the remainder of his lite, as pastor of Plymouth Church. One of his first acts was to distinctly state from the Plymouth pulpit his principles and beliefs. He announced that he would preach Christ living and full of love, by whose standards all men should rule their lates and standards all men should rule their daly acts, advocate the temperance cause and fight on the side of anti-slavery. There was no need for him to wait in order to prove his words by his deeds, for the storm berst almost immediately. In the North were irresolution, weakness and a desire for peace at any cost save the disintegration of the Uncor. But Mr. Beccher's fighting blood was up and he threw himself into the thick of the conflect. In his church, in lectures throughout the country, in speeches, in his writings and in his daily intercourse with men Mr. Beccher inveighed against bowing to the slave power. At this time, too, he began his Star Papers. in "The Independent," which produces a far reaching impression.

ar reaching impression.
Under his care Plymouth Church rapidly increased Under his care Flymouth Church rapidly increased in numbers and inducace. The year 1849 brought the first revival of his pastorate, which was followed by many others in succeeding years. The church building itself was rebuilt and enlarged in 1850. Mr. Beccler's popularity as a preacher and a man was constantly increasing. His large audiences were every Sanday swelled by strangers. Every hour of his busy, intense life was crowded full.

THE WAR.

The overwhelming defeat of the Free Soil party in 1852 was followed in May, 1854, by the repeal of the Missouri Compromise, and slavery was allowed to enter where it had been once excluded. Mr. Beecher was among the first to express the indignation of the Northern States at this breach of good tuith. But the march of events moved on with almost bewildering rapidity. In Massachusetts and Connecticut companies were incorporated to aid emigrants in settling the new Territories. From the Northwestern States came likewise sturdy children of the Puritans in search of homes and freedom. But on the fertile plains of Kansas they met rampant slaveholders from Missouri with their gings of slaves and hostile defenders of "the institution" from the Southern slave States, eager to force the Territory at the mazzles of their ribes into the shackles of a proslavery despotism. Standing in his charch Mr. Beecher declared that the innocent must be projected by force it need be against the unity. And the practical result was the starting of a subscription in Plymonth Church to supply every Eastern family going to Kansas with a Bible and a rifle. When, on June 17, 1856, at Philadelphia, the Republican National Convention declared for the maintenace of the principles of the Declaration of Independence embedied in the Constitution for the preservation of the Constitution, the rights of the States and the union of the States, and resolved that Congress should prohibit slavery in the Territories, Mr. Beecher at once gave this platform his ourserved and enthusiastic support, More toan this, be openly "took the stump "for Frement at mass-meetings in New-York and elsewhere, and unceasingly advocated the Kepublican cause with his pentirough the columns of "The Independent" and in other publica ions. And yet during this period he was a voluminous reader, and a student and collector of artistic treasures. One of the most popular of his lectures was on "The Uses of the tiesutiful," and nuch as he lived in public at this time, he was devoted to his home and to social relaxations. came likewise sturdy children of the Puritans in

ations.

Disappointed in the election of 1856, he watched with absorbing interest the border warfare, the debates in Congress, John Brown's attack on Harper's Ferry and his tragic death, and the movemens toward accession which culminated in the withdrawal of South Carolina from the Union on December 20, 1860, and of other States soon after. With pen and voice he labored for the success of Abraham Lincoln in the campaign of 1860, urging the preservation of the Union and of National honor. When, on April 12, 1861, the first shot fired at Fort Sumter smote the Northern heart, Mr. Beecher sprang to the aid of his country. From Plymouth pulpit came ringing words of patriotism, cheering the timid, encouraging the downcast, denouncing traitors but hopeful of the future, pointing out clearly the path of right and duty for those who loved their country. His church, prompt to answer, raised and equipped a regiment, the 1st Long Island, in which his edest son was an officer. Before this regiment went into acteal service Mr. Beecher often visited the camp and preached to the young colsiers, many being my own boys, as he used to call them.

At the beginning of the war Mr. Beecher, with a view of poesessing a ready medium for his opinions, took the editorship of "The Independent," which increased under his guidance to an important power. Meanwhile, beside the cares of his pastorate, he was constantly delivering speeches. At last his health hegan to fail. His voice gave way and he was imperatively commanded to seek rest. To recruit his exhausted energies he sailed for Europe, little thinking then that this journey was to give him a world-wide instead of a National reputation.

HIS STORMY RECEPTION IN ENGLAND. ations.
Disappointed in the election of 1856, he watched

HIS STORMY RECEPTION IN ENGLAND. The steamer was hardly made fast in the dooks at Liverpool before some friends of American liberty sough.

him out to make arrangements for his speaking in England. He declined, urging his enterbled health and aaying he had come abroad simply and solely for rest and recreation. After a short visit to C. C. Duncan, a former American friend and parishioner then in England, Mr. Beccher speak a forming the many fleat a forming him which is well-added to the vecesity of frequent notices of Plymonth Church and the vecesity of frequent notices of Plymonth Church and the vecesity of frequent notices of Plymonth Church and the vecesity of frequent notices of Plymonth Church and the vecesity of frequent notices of Plymonth Church and the vecesity of frequent notices of Plymonth Church and the vecesity of frequent notices. through Germany, Switzerland and Italy. A second request to speak in public on his return to England was again declined. But Newman Hall, Francis Newman, Baptist Noel and other prominent Englishmen and Americans living in England, urged that he owed a duty to the small party of resolute Union-lovers who were main-taining the cause of America in England against overning odds. Mr. Beecher yielded, and engaged himself to speak in the principle cities of England and Scot "

work on which Mr. Beecher had entered, it is necessary to

recall the state of feeling in England at that time. Oliver

does after all. The wretches who have been for three years pouring their leprous distilment into the ears of

Wenden Holmes wrote after Mr. Beecher's return : " The Devil had got the start of the clergyman, as he very often

Great Britain had preoccupied the ground and were de-termined to silence the minister if they could. For this purpose they looked to the heathen populace of the nominally Christian British cities. They covered the walls with blood-red placards, they stimulated the mob by inflammatory appeals, they filled the air with threats of riot and murder. It was in the midst of scenes like these that the single solitary American opened his lips to speak in behalf of his country." Howling mobs, urged on and rewarded by paid tools of the South, crowded into Mr. Beecher's meetings, fighting and picking pockets by way of relaxation, and sought in a fury of blind and unreason-ing rage to drive the preacher from the platform. "I had," he wrote him, "to speak extempore on subjects the most delicate and difficult as between our two nations, where even the shading of my words was of importance, and yet I had to outscream a mob and drown the roar of a multitude. The streets of Manchester and Liverpool have been filled with placards full of hes and bitterness. For hours I have striven to speak amid interruptions of every kind—yellings, hootings, cat-calls, derisive yells, importinent and insulting questions and every conceivable annoyance—some personal violence."

It was on Friday, October 9, 1863, in the Free Irade Hall, in Manchester, that Mr. Beacher delivered his first speech to a stormy audience of 6,000 people. This speech was printed in full on the following day in The London Times, which devoted a column or two of its space to abuse of speech and orator.

On October 13 Mr. Beecher was invited to a temperance meeting in Giasgow, which assumed a political character. His speech was almost conversational in character and appears to have been entirely unpremeditated. The quietest meeting that he naddressed was in the Free Church Assembly Hall at Edinburgh on the next day, October 14. But the mobs of Liverpool were in waiting for him, and his address in that city was the stormiest struggle that be passed through. By dint of cheerful perseverance, fear-lessness and a powerful voice Mr. Beecher said his say." I stood in Liverpool, he wrote in a letter, "and looked on the demoniac scene without a thought that it was me who was present, it seemed rather like a storm raging in the trees of the forests, that roared and impeded my progress, but yet had matters personal or wilful in it against me. You know how, when we are lifted by the inspiration of a great subject, and by almost visible presence and vivid sympathy with Christ, the mind forcets the sediments and dregs of trouble and salls seronely in an upper realm of peace, as untouched by the noise below as is a bird that fles across a battie-field. Oh, my friend, I have feit an inexpressi "I had," he wrote him, "to speak extempore on sub-jects the most delicate and difficult as between our two

thrice dear country."

On Tuesday, October 20. Mr. Beecher's series of addresses culminated in his last and greatest effort at Exeter Hall, London. Mr. Beecher had won the sympathy of his hearers at last. He wrote home the next day: "Even an American would be impressed by the enthusiasm of so much of fendiand as the people of last night represented for the North. It was more than willing, than hearty, than even eager; it was almost wild and fanatical. I was like to have been killed with people pressing to shake my hand; men, women and children crowded up the platform. I was shaken, phothest, squeezed, in every way an affectionate enthusiasm could devise, until the police actually came to my rescue and dragged me down to the retiring room, where centlemen brought their wives, daughters, sous and selves for a God bless you! England will be enthusiastically right provided we hold on and gain victories. But England has an intense and yearning sense of the value of sucress." One passage in this last speech should be remembered: "Standing by my create, standing by my hearth, standing by the alter of the church, standing by all the places that mark the name and memory of herole men who poured their blood and lives for principle, I declare that in ten or twenty years of war we will sacrifice everything we have for principle. If the love of history is dead in Great Britain you will not understand us, but if the love of liberty lives as it once lived and has worthy successors of those renowned then that were our ances. tors as much as yours, and whose example and principles we inherit to make fruitful as so much seed corn in a new and fertile land, then you will understand our firm, invincible determination—deep as the sea, firm as the mountains, but call mas the heavens above us—to fight this war through at all hazards and at every cost. The splendor of these words swept even the phlegmants Englishmen off their feet. The enthusiasm of an audience spell-bound by oratory cannot, of course, be taken as a fair example of the result of Mr. Bescher's work in Eugland, but in his moral embassy, preaching the great universal truths of humanity, he certainly inducenced greatly the English middle classes and affected somewhat the tone of public thought.

HIS WORK ANYER THE WAR.

On Mr. Beecher's return from England, wearied and

exhausted as he was, his overtaxed energies were forced elsewhere to wildly enthusisastic audiences, recounting public opinion. Soon after the closs of the war he made rison and many others to raise again the National flag. preached to an funcione congregation of liberated sinves. Then the assassination of Lincoln east a chill over the whole civilized world, and Mr. Beecher, as one of the Nation's chief mourners, poured out a people's deep grief from his pulpit. The reconstruction period under John-son came on. Then Mr. Beecher took a position that was unpalatable to a large part of the Republican Party. He delivered a sermon on the forgiveness of injuries, and delivered a sermon on the foreiveness of injuries, and quoted the existing crisis as a fitting occasion for applying the distrine, and in the well-known Cleveland letter ne emphasized his position. The frank expression of his views caused a disagreement with Henry C. Bowen, the Editor of The Independent, to with Henry C. Bowen, the Editor of The Independent, to which Mr. Eeecher had continued to contribute, although he restrict the editoralin in 1869. The Independent ceased to publish Mr. Beecher's sermons and an editorial appeared disciplining any responsibility for his utterances; whereupon Mr. Beecher promptry replied that he was not responsible for the utterances of the editor. A year or two afterward the project was broached to him of starting a new journal to be called The Christian Union. Mr. Beecher declined at first, not wis hing to run counter to The Independent, which was edited by his friends, Henry C. Bowen and Theodore Tillion, whose feelings and interests he carefully respected. At last, however, he agreed to take some snare in The Church Union, a small journal under the charge of Crammond Kennedy. The name was afterward changed to The Christian Union. Mr. Beecher assumed the editorship, nominally at least, in January, 1870, and contributed to its pages, and in it his sermons were printed. Twelve months later the circulation had increased from 3,000 to over 30,000.

Alter the agitation that followed the close of the war in January, 1870, and contributed to its pages, and in it his serious were printed. Twelve months later the circulation had increased from 3,000 to over 30,000.

After the agitation that followed the close of the war had subsided air. Bescher's political life was less active, although he always used his votce and influence in the pupilit and elsewhere to prome ethes access of a cause he approved. He more than ever devoted his energies to the pastoral work of his own church. There was a large revival in 1866, which was succeeded in later years by many others. In Plymouth Church, which always was in a way a temperance and anti-slavery society, the triumph of the latter canse gave a larger opportanity for charitable work. Missions were started in the vicinity of the church, with reading-rooms, and the time and labor of members of the church were devoted to missionary work and lay teaching. The sale of scale, which supports the church, amounted even in 1867 to \$50,000. The weekly prayer meetings, conducted itse the conversation of the church, early formed a leature in the church. In the Sanday-school, Bible classes and social catherings as well, 3r. Bescher was active from the first. But there were many sides to his life. Winter after winter he continued his lecture tours throughout the country, which were began before the war. Always popular, he drew great andiences constantly. At public meetings, at temperance assemblies and at great dimners, particularly those of the New-England Society, Mr. Receiver was a regular speaker. One of his most eloquent addresses here was at a mass meeting held to take action in regard to the old Pive Points. From his almost cesseless activity with voice and pen he ecapied whenever escape was possible to his Peckskill farm, where he reveiled in the flowers and vegetables, the prize cattle, the fresh air and the out-of-door life in which his soul delichted. Later some of his summers were spent in the white Mountains, and many summer travellers will remember Mr. Hereher's semons at the

THE TILTON-B ECH R TRIAL.

In 1851, a bright, young stenographer, only sixteen years of age, Theodore Tilton by name, came into Plymouth Church to take down Mr. Beecher's sermons for publication—a practice which was then a novelty. He was engaged by Henry C. Bowen, one of the founders of the church upon The Independent, of which journal Mr. beccher as editor-in-chief of the paper. He developed considerable power as a writer and speaker, especially in the anti-slavery contest, and gained the warm friendship of Mr. Beecher, who regarded him as "one of my boys."

Toward 1870 some deference arose between Mr. Bowen, then sole proprietor of The Independent, and Mr. Beecher. Meanwhile Mr. Tilton's domestic life was resulted and mother's protection. Mr. Beecher was consulted and finally counselled a separation, and the regional production of the broaden obtained possession of his infant chill in its mother's protection. Mr. Beecher was complete. Mr. Tilton and Mr. Beecher was complete. Mr. Tilton and Mr. Beecher was complete. Mr. Tilton and Mr. Beecher was complete. Mr. Tilton beta returned to him. At this those Mr. Tilton had retired from the editorship of The Independent, to which, however, he still continued to contribute, and was editor-in-chief of The Brooklyn Union, Bowen was a proprietor, and in 1861 he succeeded Mr.

held on December 26, 1870, in the course of which the conversation passed from the immediate topic to the recessity of frequent notices of Plymouth Church and its pastor in The Brooklyn Union. Tilton objected and charged Mr. Beccher with "dishonorable conduct toward his wife." Bringing pen and paper. Mr. Bowen invited Tilton to write a letter demanding that Mr. Beccher resign from Plymouth Church and leave The Christian Union. Tilton did so. Mr. Bowen took the letter to Mr. Beccher who read it and said: "This is sheer insanity; this man is crazy." Soon afterward Tilton was dismissed from both the positions which he held. It was now necessary for him to submit evidence acainst Mr. Beccher or to confess himself a standerer. He sought this from his wife. As to what the precise confession then obtained from her was the testimony conflicted. The letter was two years afterward estroyed.

Mr. Beecher was represented by Mr. Evarts, who gained new laurels as an advocate before a jury, Austin Abbott, distinguished for his legal learning and the publications bearing his name, whose foreight and system were apparent in the presentation of the defendant's case, Mr. Porter, quick to see and decide upon knotty points, and Mr. Tracv, an effective orator. The positions of the persons interested, the differing characteristics of the multitudinous witnesses, the crowds of prominent men from all parts of the country who packed the courtroom daily, and the wholesale publicity given by the press all conspired to make this trial a striking and unprecedented event. From January until June the lawyers struggied and a curious public given by the press all conspired to make this trial a striking and unprecedented event. From January until June the lawyers struggied and a curious public cloated over the daily details of the great scandal. Then came the summing up on each side and the Judge's charke. The deliberations of the jury continued for eight days. Fifty-two ballots were taken, the first and last being nine for Mr. Beecher and three for Titton. On one ballot the jury stood eleven to one, and on another seven to five in favor of Mr. Beecher. After the close of this trial the matter was taken up by the Grand Jury, which called Mr Beecher as a witness and found an indictional against Francis D. Moniton for fibel. The District-Attorney, however, never brought the case to trial, and after he had officially indicated this decision by entering a noile presequi, Moniton brought a sait against Mr. Beecher for maliclous prosecution. Mr. Beecher sounsed defending him viscorously and Moulton abandoned his suit. Another confession was claimed to have been made by Mrs. Tilton after the trial which was met by Mr. Beecher with an explict detail. A creat ecclesiastical council was held, which exonerated Mr. Beecher. Beecher was represented by Mr. Evarts,

Taking up again his church work after the sto events narrated, Mr. Beecher has since labored as before, though of late he has written less than formerly, and sev eral years ago gave up his position as editor of The Christian Union. He has spoken often, however, at temperance conventions, political meetings, and some public dinners. In the campaign of 1880 he spoke and voted for years ago an associate pastor was taken to aid him in his church, Mr. Recener has continued to preach every Sunday when in Brooklyn and to conduct the weekly

prayer meetings. Just before the National Conventions of 1884 Mr. Beecher declared publicly in Chicago the impossibility of his ever alding, under any conceivable circumstances, the his ever aiding, under any conceivable circumstances, the Democratic party; but in the campaign that followed he ardently supported, by pen and voice, the Democratic candidates. He devoted the summer of 1886 to a lecturing tour in Great Britain, preaching also frequently in Non-Conformist churches. Upon his return he resumed his duties in the pulpit of Plymouth Church, and has been able to continue this service up to the present time with his accustomed regularity. Twice during the past year he has responded to toasts at public dinners—at the St. Patrick's Day dinner in March, and the dinner to the artist Munkacsy, in November, and it cannot be said that

Mr. Beecher began writing when in college. He edited for a time an anti-slavery sheet in Cincionati, and a horsermons and morning services of penyer at the Twin-Mountain House in August, 1874). "Yate Lectures on Frenching, 1872-73-74." "Lectures o Young Men." "Morning and Evening Exercises," Star Papers: Experiences of Art and Nature," " Pleasant Talk About Fruits, Flowers and Farming," "Norwood; or, Viliage Life in New-England," "Lecture-Room Talks," "The Overture of Angels," and "The Life of Christ" (Vol. I). The inst-mentioned work was never finished.

As an orator Mr. Beecher's vitality and personal magnetism always compelled a hearing, while his faculty for naking his thoughts strike home and his shrewd common ense always made his words easy to be listened to. His

sense always made his words easy to be listened to. His carly training overcame personal defects, and his bearing upon the platform was authoritative and often imposing. In his beat days his elequence was frequently attraordinary and overpowering.

of his literary tustes Mr. Beecher has himself given an dea: "I read for three things; first to know what the rorld has done in the last twenty-four hours, and is about o do to day; account, for the knowledge which I especially want to use in my work; and thirdly, for what will ring my mind into a proper mood. Amonest the authors nich I frequently read are be focqueville. Matthew Arold, Madme Guyon and Thomas Akempis. I gather y knowledge of current thought from books and periodicals and from conversation with men, from whom I get use that cannot be learned in any other way. I am a selfing history. My study of Millen has given me a consider the self-self-self-gather has given me a consider the self-gather way. I should urge adding history. My study of Millen has given me a contrained the sense of adjectives out of Barrow, besides the sense of exhaustiveness."
In secial life Mr. Esscher was always bright and cherry, and he appeared doubly happy in his own home.

In personal appearance Mr. Beecher was one of the most striking men about New-York. He was of medium height, with broad shoulders and a heavy girth: so stout and fleshy, in fact, that he looked short in inches. His head was large, though not building or irregular. His His color was high, his cheeks and neck being always white in recent years, and hung in loose locks down on his black coat collar. His face always smooth-shaven. His eyes were of was always smooth-shaven. His eyes wore of a grayish biue, full of fire and expression in his moments of feeling, always numorous and inquisitive. He never paid great attention to dress, though far from being an unkempt or slovenly man. He wore dark clothes usually and a black slouch hat habitually. He never could be brought to put on a sik hat or a "claw-hammer" cont, wearing a Prince Albert coat on formal occasions. Even in the pulpit he substituted a turn-december of the pulpit he substituted a turn-december occasions. Even in the pulpit he substituted a turndown collar and black necktie for the more conventional clerical "choker" and white tie. He was, in fact, uncon ventional and indifferent in most of the smaller details

fever and spent his summers for a long time in the White Mountains. He was a noted agure at the Twin Mountain Mountains. He was a noted figure at the I win about an House, and one of the mountain pools near by, into which he fell one day, has been known in the guide-books as "Heecher's Pool." in the last few years the hay-fever seemed to leave him, and he had spent most of his summers since 1880 at his Pecksskill country house. From his fulness of habit and temperament apoplexy has long been feared by his physicians. But until the stroke came his general health had

STORIES ABOUT PEOPLE.

SNOWED UP.

SNOWED UP.

Prom The Caron Appeal.

The eastbound passenger train on the Central Pacide Railroad was detained several days at Coltax by the snow. On the tain were John Mackay and W. J. Westerfield. Word was sent true San Francisco for the snowloughs to be sent torward. The Navada party wanted to go through with the plougas, but were not allowed to do so, as that was against orders. Mr. Mackay then sent to San Francisco offers, Mr. Mackay then sent to San Francisco offers, St. Ooc to be allowed to go with his party with the snowploughs. The offer was accepted and word was wired back from the C. P. Office for the engineer to take the party and turn the \$1.000 over to the railroad hotel at Coltax to be devoted to feeding the needy passengers snowed in there.

Mr. Mackay and the party before starting established themselves as a committee and soon hunted up the passengers there who were in need of assistance. They were all housel and with tree grub provided for at least fen days. One poor woman on the train, a Mrs. Mathews with two children, bound for Omaha, was wanting for the necessaring of life when the party went through the train. She had never mentioued her condition to any of the passengers, and her two children were really suffering from hunzer. Senators Westerfield and Williams gave the woman \$20 apiece, and Black Wallace purchased clothes for the children. Mackay found three other poor women on the train and gave them \$100 each. The recipients of the charity cited like children and he scenes on the train are described as very affecting.

GREATNESS UNRECUISTION.

From the Rochester Past Express.

Mr. Everett was riding on the Eastern road. At Lynn a bright and pretty girl got into the cars and took the vacant seat by his side. He entered into conversation with her, and was much entertained by her tresh and vivacious comments. When the train was entering Boston he determined to give her a pleasant surprise, and so said, blandly:

rest and vivacious comments. When the train was entering Boston he determined to give her a pleasant surprise, and so said, blandly:

"Now, would you like to know who it is with whom you have been talking!"

"Oh., es," answered the girl, upturning her beam-

"Oh. yes," answered the girl, upturning her beaming tace.
The statesman smiled benignantly.
"I am Mr. Everett—Mr. Edward Everett."
The girl stared at him vacantly. He smiled again, for the mortifying thought that his name could be unknown to her had not yet taken form in his serone mind. The pause became oppressive. Finally the girl betnought herself. "Do you—" she said, desperately, "ds you live in Lynn!"

SOME ART CRITICS.

From The Critic.

At the Stewart exhibition at the American Art Gal At the Stewart exhibition at the American Art Galleries, last week, a young gentleman's attention was called to a certain painting for which the young lady who accompanied him professed unbounded admiration. He dish't like it as well as she did—dun't like it at all, in fact, and expressed his disapprobation in audible terms. His companion was abashed. "Why," she exclatmed "it's a Murillo!" The young gestleman was disconcerted for a second, but instantly recovered his presence of mind, and snubbed his menter with: "Well, really, I saw so much of that sort of thing when I was abroad, that I got tired and sick of it."

In which connection a friend who was living in Dresden a few years ago tells me this anecdote. She was sitting alone in the gallery one day, gazing at the Sistine Madonna, when two or three American women Sistine Madonna, when two or three American women entered the room. "Well," exclaimed one of them, who had never seen the famous painting before, "I must say I'm disappointed. After all I'd heard about it, I expected to see something a good deal showier than that." Her triend was east down for a moment, but presently pincked up heart enough to say, apologetically: "But you forget how old it is. Considering how long ago it was painted, I think it's pretty well done!"

When I am telling stories of this kind, I may add When I am telling stories of this kind, I may add one that reaches me from Boston. A pedier of some new cement got access to the hall of a lady's house in the Back Bay quarter, and proceeded to extol the virtues of his "article." "It beats stratens all to nicces," he averred; "hot water only hardens it; there's nothing it won't mend. It you've got the head of that there statue, for in-bance," (pointing to a plaster cast et the Victory Univing her Sandal "Till stick it on account and the same the case is the same and the s stick it on so you can't see wasre the crack is." The soung lady told him she didn't doubt it, but she hadn't the missing head. She only wished she had.

THE MONOLOGUE DREW.

Frank Lincoln gave his monologue entertainment in a town in Southern Illinois the other night. The hall was well filled, but the people did not seem very much amused at the humorist's tunny work. After the show a mrn with Szra Kendall whiskers stole into Lincoln's dressing-room and poured a hatful of coin into the humorist's hands.

"Well, how did the show come off f" asked Lincoln, trying to shake off his chill.
"Fair," blurted the committeeman, dreaching the floor with tobacco juice. "Purty fair show."

"How did you like it?"

"Oh, tolerable."
"Then you have seen better!"
"Sort on disapp'inted you didn't bring it along. We wus all a-lookin' fur it. Did you turgit it!" "Forget what?"
"Why, that ere thing you call the monologue.

"Why, that ere thing you call the monologue. The feller who came here nuch onto fitteen year ago had 'em in a cage, an' it caught on like —. Have you got yourn at the hotel?"

When Lincoln went to the depot the next day be saw that the dead walls bore these posters; "Frank Lincoln will present his monologue at — hall tonight. Come and see it." This explained the coolness of the austience the night before. They were waiting for the monologue.

off smicable relations between two families. A gentleman who shall be called Mr. Brooks had for a partner a neighbor lady who played whist fairly. Games were even and the score was six and six on the seventh game. It was during the last hand that the unpleasantness occurred. Mr. Brooks and his partner had five tricks and their opponents six. Eleven trumps had been played and two cards remained. It was Mr. Brooks's partner's lead. She lumbled nervously several seconds, undecided which card to play Evidently she beld the commanding trump and was considering whether if she led the trump she would find the thereteenth in her partner's hand, and whether it were not better to lead the old suit card, allowing her partner's trume, if he held it, to fall, thus securing the game.

be game. Under these circumstances, if they existed, a good Brooks left the table, rushed to the ball, and quitted the house without the formality of saying good night.

Washington Letter to The Loston Transition.

Washington Letter to The Loston Transition.

The dashing son of a distinguished Southern Senator is also among the missing, having lett a cloud of debts behind him which will keep his memory green for some times at least in the minds of his nunerous Washington creditors.

His greatest exploit was at the expense of a famous St. Louis belle who has been dazzling the eyes of society here. One day the young man met the belle on the street and playfully grabbed her pocket-book. Sne didn't mind this much, but when he opened it and took out a ten-dollar note she began to wonder whether it was all a joke or not. She ordered him to return it at once, but to her susprise the Senatorial houseful replied that he would see her later. Perhaps he will, but he hasn't yet. The fellow after securing the money, called upon a young lady who was a friend of the St. Louis belle, and invited her out to dine with him. Not knowing, of course, the preceding tacts, she accepted, and had a good dinner. Shortly after this episode the towa began to grow rather sultry for the young man, and he packed up his baggang and left. He hasn't shown his head here since, and the chances are that he will steer clear of this town for some time to co.ae. town for some time to co.ne.

BENATOR SAWYER KNOWS GOOD PINE LANDS.

SENATOR SAWYER KNOWS GOOD PINE LANDS.
From the chacage iteral.

Senator Philetus Sawyer is a very close buyer when he gets into the market to purchase pine lands. Usually the man who sells to him does not know who the buyer is. A few summers ago Philetus was up in Oconto County inspecting some pine, and when he sounded the owner as to a sale that individual, an old man with grizzly hair and whiskers, bauled out a newspaper containing a wood cut of Sawyer, looked at it closely and then at the stranger, and said:

"You be old Sawyer! Blamed if I bayen't been looking for you to these three years. This land ain't

a good medicine is a necessity. The impure state of the body all call for the purifying, regulating and strengthen ing influences so happily and effectively combined in Hood's Sarsaparilia. It overcomes that tired feeling, cures headache and dyspepsia and expels every taint of scrofula from the

This is the Season

seemed to be entirely run down, my ambition was gone, had pains in my back and a feeling of lassitude which I could not throw off. I was treated unsuccessfully for kidney trouble. One day at my brother's I saw a bottle of Hood's Sarsaparilla and determined to try it. Before the first bottle was taken I can candidly say I was relieved. I have used the medicine off and on ever since, and recommend it for aidney and lived complaints," MRS. W. H. STRANG, 937 Atlantic ave.

N. R.—If you have made up your mind to get Hood's Sarsa

Hood's Sarsaparilla Sold by draggists, \$1; six for \$5. Preparationty by C. I

100 Doses One Dollar

THE NEW PARK AT NIAGARA PLANS OF MESSES, OLMSTED AND VAUL THE RESERVATION SHOULD BE KEPT IN A STATE

OF NATURE AS PAR AS POSSIBLE. The general plan for the improvement of the Nisgara Reservation, which has been prepared by Frederick Law Oimsted and Calvert Vaux, was given to the public year Oinsted and Calvert Vaux, was given to the public year terday by the Commissioners. It is a voluminous decument. The architects first express the belief that whatever is done upon the reservation shall be "lastingly salisfactory, nothing being wasted on matters of temporary expediency." A general plan is therefore necessary. About a seventh of the territory, they state, has an objectionable artificial character, owing to digging for roads or buildings. This part should be re-laimed to a natural character, harmonious with the undisturbed, parts. The

The scope of the plan is to be controlled largely by the

number of people visiting the reservation. They have eretofore visited the Niagara Falls to be astonished—in which they have been disappointed—and for the "pensive contemplation of distinctive qualities of beauty in happliy associated passages of natural scenery." The re-moval of structures near the Falls has not cured the disappointment of the "astonishment" seekers; those looking for natural beauty will find more and more enjoy-ment in the plans proposed. Because of the education of ment in the plans proposed. Because of the education of the masses in appreciation of natural scenery, and for other causes, the number of people visiting the Falls has greatly increased and will so continue o increase that any plans based on the proo increase that any plans based on the pro-nt petronage of the spot would be short-sighted. The plan proposed looks for none of the beauty-chiefly sought in garden improvements, for the introduc-tion of decorative detail would transform the reservation "into an affair of the sumptuous park and flower-garden order, than which nothing would be more deplorable." There is danger, the architects think, that the exclusion of such decoration may displease impulsive persons be they think the natural method the easier, while in fact is is more difficult to develop. The discussion on the matter has now lasted six years, and the plan agreed upon by the architects is simply the execution of the idea at

determined from the six years' consideration by the Leg-lature and others.

The architects review the history of the discussion, the views advanced, and call especial attention to the fact that one part of the reservation, once known as "The Grove," which was originally truly park-like, had been "improved" into a "park" with garden rock-work, a wall-sided stream of water, a decorative bridge, "ornamental trees," a cast-iron fountain and a variety theatre, all to draw visitors. This proved a success as an attrac-

montai trees," a cast-fron fountain and a variety theatre, all to draw visitors. This proved a success as an attraction, but it was humiliating. Thereport further states:

In providing for the removal from the iteaservation not only of miles and other constructions for industrial purposes, but of many things originally regarded as inxuries for the entertainment of visitors, especially of the great aliuminating apparatus; in preventing the approach of a railway for the accommodation of visitors, because of injury to the scenery that it would entail, and in forbibling exhibitions in or over the waters of the iteaervation, the effect of which would be to attract a larger number of visitors to it for other reason than those presented in its natural aconery, your fourt has taken what we have assumed to be the only admissible view of the propose of the proposed improvement shall be above model citizens to the first of the proposed in provident fraction of the sober undertaken it will be found that great differences of opinion will prevail as to the line to be followed in carrying out the accepted principle. It is our duty, therefore, to more exactly define our views.

First, then, we are far from thinking that all that is required to accomplish the designed end to "its Naturalous" inconstruction and consequent weaknesses of natural accepts my result, even at Niagara, from natural causes which, though not as unpleasing to a an observer of time sensibilities as those from the so-called park improvements that have been mentioned, are yet decledily regiretable.

Among these weaknesses are landstides, broken trees,

Among these weaknesses are landslides, broken trees, etc. Walks, roads, bridges, seats, stairways, standing places, etc., the architects say, must be provided to enable the visitor to enjoy the conservation of the natural scenery. And get there must be protection from the tramp of visitors, for the Sister Islands, since the restrictions were removed, have lost much of their natural beauty because of the influx of sight-seers, while half the dense foliage of Luna island has disappeared, and unless protected it will in a few years become a barren rock. The architects therefore lay down the following principle:

Therefore Goat Island would be an impossible place "Forget what?"

"Wisy that ere thing you call the monologue. The feller who came here high onto fitteen year ago had 'em in a cage, an' it caught on like —. Have you got yourn at the hotel?"

"When Lincoln went to the depot the next day be saw that the dead walls bore these posters: "Frank Lincoln will present his monologue at —— hall to night. Come and see it." This explained the coolness of the austience the night before. They were waiting for the monologue.

"HER MIND NOT ON THE GAME.

From The Fortland Orngonian.

Out in the west end there is a wheat club composed of middle-aged ladies and gentlemen who meet once a week. An incident occurred last week which broke of amicable relations between two tambles. A gen-

Place.

Having thus set forth the leading general principle of their plan the architects pass to the following particulars:

Place.

Having thus set forth the leading general principle of their pinn the architects pass to the following particulars:

In the Upper Grove, at its entrance, the pian proposes that there shall be a large building to accommodate excursion people, with an other of advice and guidance, a cheek room, a large lavatory, toilet, and ofter usual conveniences, totaking with be conveniences for eating functions afforded by large shelters partly open and partly enclosed. The taking of provisions elsewhere on the resurvation will be forbidden. There will be a superintendent's office with storage and tool rooms and repair workshops sear by:

In the Lower Grove, the nearest point to the village, the present artificial elements are to be done away with, structures of ornament and amuseroent removed and all bunidings, except the cottage near the suspension bridge and the ferryfiques, which is low and may be covered by dreepers. The indirect railway will eventually be put clies the elegant the cream with the eventually be put clies the elegant the cream will be provided. They are to resolve an nearly as possible the original aspect of the brink of the Fails and the verge of the chasm. The space for a view of the face of the American fail is to be entarted by a haltony. A talcony of from is recommended in place of the dangerous wooden one at Hennephi's View. The from attracture housing the railway is to be robbed of its agiliness as much as possible by painting and by openlings in its sides.

On the mainland above the groves the original causeways, embansments, ribless and mounds are to be restored as much as possible A carriage road called the Hiverway is to run the length of the reservation on about the line of the old village street, with sweeping curves. There will be a broad walk on the river side of this carriage road called the Hiverway is to run the length of the reservation of about the line of the old village street, with sweeping curves. There will be a broad walk on the town of the reservation of the side of the

points where restriction is advisable are savisable.

The architects say in conclusion:

We believe that none of the improvements suggested can be left out of any comprehensive scheme undertaken by the State for a judicious deviciopment of the reservation over which it has assumed control.

Each work of construction will at some time, in our judgment, require to be executed in a conscientiously complete way, out wine all that is proposed is fairly inone more will be no need for any fresh appropriations for construction. The work henceforth will be strictly, a work of maintenance. It is for your Board to determine what recommendations should be made in the same provided to appropriations for more successful to appropriations for more successful to appropriations for more successful to appropriations for the successful to appropriation of the successful to a successful to the successful to successful to the successful to

FUNERAL OF MRS. MILES BEACH.

The funeral of Mrs. Sophy Rowland, wife of Judge Miles
Beach, who died on Thursday, was held at 8t. Thomas's
Church yesterday. The Roy. Dr. William F. Morgan officiated
and was assisted by the Roy. Mcsars Howes and Carver.
There was a large sitemiance of friends, mostly ladies of the
Ladies' Komploymont Society and other organizations with
which Mrs. Beach was identified. The Roy. Mrs. Rowland, of
Albany's A tertitor of Mrs. Beach, was present and a number
of the associates of Judge Beach. The burial was at Troy.